

## CORTELYOU TO THE SENATE

## EXPLAINS DELAY OF RESPONSE TO TILLMAN RESOLUTION.

May Have It Ready Next Week—It Called for Information Regarding the Panama Bond Issue—Tillman Says It Didn't Take Him So Long to Issue the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Cortelyou sent a letter to the Senate late this afternoon explaining the delay in sending to that body information called for in Mr. Tillman's resolution. The letter was addressed to Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, and as soon as he had received it Mr. Aldrich laid the contents before the Senate. Secretary Cortelyou's letter was in response to the frequent criticisms that have been uttered in the Senate by Senator Tillman, Culberson and other Democrats on account of the delay in responding to a resolution passed by the Senate calling for information regarding the recent Panama bond transaction. The letter was as follows:

My Dear Senator: I am sorry that there should have been any misunderstanding as to the time when my answer to the Senate resolution regarding the Panama operations would be sent in. Had I been advised of your request to know when it might be expected I would have replied that I required a little more time to go over the mass of figures involved. It is my desire, of course, that all business of this kind shall be disposed of promptly, but this matter is so important that I have felt it desirable that every feature of the report should be clearly stated, for the information of the Senate and of the public. It is my desire and intention to submit a complete response to the resolution and I hope to have it ready in the course of the next few days—in all probability about the beginning of next week.

The amount of work involved in the preparation of such voluminous data may not be fully appreciated by some, but it should be remembered that in the future all the bureaus here which have to do intimately with financial matters have been for weeks working overtime on the regular business of the Department and to have this duty put upon them in addition material increases their burdens. Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

Earlier in the day Mr. Tillman had raised the question of the delay in sending in the information. "It did not take the Secretary nearly so long to issue the bonds," said the South Carolina Senator.

"That is a simpler matter than to answer inquiries to the extent of those contained in the resolution of inquiry which the Senate passed," said Mr. Aldrich. "The Senator from South Carolina sometimes, I think, does not realize that he can put down in a few minutes on paper inquiries that may take months of time to answer in the various departments to answer. I have perfect confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury. I know that he has never been reticent in his public duties. Mr. Aldrich suggested that it was easier to ask than to answer questions.

"Some of those questions were not asked by the Senator from South Carolina," interposed Mr. Tillman, "but by the Senate Committee on Finance."

Mr. Tillman pressed Mr. Aldrich for information concerning the financial bill. "The Senator knows whether he is going to press his bill before the Senate gets an answer from the Secretary to the resolution," Mr. Tillman insisted.

"I can answer that question for myself—not for the committee," replied Mr. Aldrich. "Judging by the solution of your colleagues," replied Mr. Tillman, "nothing can be done until you come into the chamber. Our attention is continually being called to the fact that the Senator from Rhode Island, the chairman of the committee, is absent and is not in the chamber and that we must wait his arrival or until that great personage comes into this body."

Mr. Aldrich was blushing, while his colleagues on both sides were apparently enjoying Mr. Tillman's little joke. "That arises from the fact, I presume," said Mr. Aldrich, "that I am chairman of the Committee on Finance, who have had these conferences with the Secretary of the Treasury."

"No," persisted Mr. Tillman; "the Senator knows that the solution of his colleagues over there to get his permission."

"Oh, Mr. President," interposed Senator Aldrich, raising his hand deprecatingly. "It is much more important," continued Mr. Tillman, "than because of his merely having been the subject of a resolution of the committee. The Senator from Rhode Island recognizes—or we do if he does not—the great power and influence which he deservedly holds when he comes into the chamber and it is not worth while for him to affect false modesty. He is too great a man to have any affectation."

Mr. Tillman, proceeding, said one excuse and another had been given for the delay in the reply from Secretary Cortelyou. "I had been promised last Wednesday," "We were told that the Secretary was sick, but I see he was able to go to New York and make a speech," said Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Aldrich explained that the Secretary of the Treasury had written a letter explaining the delay, which was already on the way to the Senate. "I am sure the Secretary's reply to the resolution will be made as soon as possible," he added. "That may be so, but the resolution is now and doomsday," snapped Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Tillman then introduced a letter written by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edwards to the Senate. "I am sure," Mr. Tillman said, "that the letter had not received an award of Panama bonds, although his bid was higher than the proceeds of the bonds received by the Treasury. This letter convinced Mr. Tillman, so Mr. Tillman said, that Secretary Cortelyou had disregarded the law. The letter which Mr. Tillman read was as follows:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of December 23 regarding an allotment of the recent issue of Panama bonds is received. In reply you are advised that under the reservations made by the Department the allotments were made first to individuals and then to individuals who were the highest bidders for amounts not exceeding \$10,000. The remainder of the \$25,000,000 issued was allotted to the highest national bank bidder. This course was followed for the reason that it was not deemed wise during the existing currency emergency to withdraw any considerable amounts from savings banks and other institutions, which could have been used to the advantage of the Government. By making allotments to national banks two objects were accomplished aside from the above mentioned, and both of these it was thought, will commend themselves to the public generally. We were in a position to have on deposit with such banks 90 per cent. of the purchase price and yet have it available for the expenditure of the Government without withdrawing it in a lump sum from the channels of trade. The banks receiving these bonds were also enabled thereby to substitute other bonds as security for these deposits and immediately take out additional circulation on the Panama bonds a result very desirable at the time. Very truly yours,

J. H. EDWARDS.

## AUSTIN'S INJUNCTION VACATED.

He Wanted to Enjoin Cortelyou From Allotting Panama Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The temporary injunction restraining the Secretary of the Treasury from allotting the issue of Panama bonds was today vacated by Justice Gould in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who also, after hearing arguments on the question, dismissed the rule requiring Secretary Cortelyou to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

The bill was brought by George W. Austin of New York, who alleged that he had bid 103.375 for \$30,000,000 of the bonds, whereas the Department had allotted a considerable portion of the issue to national banks at lower prices. He wished the Secretary enjoined from delivering any

bonds at lower prices than his bid until he had been supplied.

The argument to-day counsel for Austin contended that the allotments to lower bidders was in violation of law. For Secretary Cortelyou his counsel set up the irresponsibility of Austin and pointed to the fact that the exercise of the discretionary power lodged in him to reject any bids not in the interest of the Government was not reviewable by a court of equity. It was also shown that the bonds had already been allotted and delivered to the national banks before Austin's bill was filed.

## CANADA SHUTS OUT JAPANESE.

Order Prohibiting the Landing of Immigrants Who Come From Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Reliable information has been received in Washington to the effect that the Canadian Government has issued an order to its immigration agents prohibiting the landing of any immigrant who does not come to Canada by continuous passage on a through ticket purchased before leaving the country of his citizenship. The object of this order is to prevent the large immigration of Japanese laborers into Canada by way of Hawaii, and the order, it is said, was sent out from Ottawa last week. It will go into effect at once and it is said will have a beneficial influence in solving the Japanese immigration problem on the Pacific coast of Canada.

The order will operate also to decrease the immigration of Japanese laborers from Canada to the United States, where they are attracted by higher wages and steady work. Reports to the bureau of immigration at the Department of the Interior indicated that a large number of Japanese laborers are coming to the United States by way of Canada and the recent order of the Department is intended to diminish the number admitted to Canada, will also tend to diminish the number of Japanese laborers coming into the United States from Canada.

The order was issued because of "the present condition of the labor market in Canada," and will probably be continued in effect as long as it is considered necessary by the Dominion Government.

This arrangement is similar to that which is being negotiated between the United States and Japan to limit the immigration of laborers into the Pacific Coast States. Ambassador O'Brien, the American diplomat at Tokyo, recently submitted to the State Department a draft of the proposed new passport regulations which the Japanese Government is formulating to handle the situation. One of the provisions of the regulations limits the number of passports issued annually to Japanese coolie laborers who desire to come to the United States by way of Hawaii. The Japanese Government, in accordance with the terms of an understanding reached last spring, agreed to discontinue the issue of passports to laborers who desired to come directly to the United States.

The immigration of Japanese into the United States by way of Mexico is still a problem to the officials of the State Department. No means have been devised by which it can be shut off entirely. The Southern border of the United States is about 1,500 miles long and it will require a large force of immigration agents to police it with such thoroughness as to prevent the illegal entrance of Japanese.

Secretary Taft will not require the Mexican Government to aid in stopping this immigration, as the policing of the Mexican border of the United States is a matter purely within the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

Japanese immigration to the United States is decreasing, according to the monthly report made public by the Commissioner General of Immigration in December, 1906. Japanese to the number of 3,904 were admitted at American ports. The figure compared with 1907, by 2,234, or to 1,670. These are the official figures and special attention was called to them by officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

## AGAINST NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Discrimination Charged in Cancelling Traffic Arrangements With Other Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—That those provisions of the Hepburn railroad law prohibiting discrimination by railroads among shippers are binding upon railroads in their dealings with one another is the contention made in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The issue involved is the action of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in giving notice of its intention on March 31 to cancel through rate arrangements with the three complainants on traffic shipped by those roads by way of Harlem and New York City terminals. This is the second step taken by the New Haven to compel the New Haven to continue in force the purchase of traffic by forcing New York harbor instead of sending it by the roundabout route over the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

In the petition it is declared that the New Haven road contemplates abrogating the through rate and through route arrangements with the Central Railroad Company and the other complainants and proposes to continue such arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The petition charges that the New Haven is in violation of the provisions of the act to regulate commerce.

SALE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Final Payment of \$50,000 Made on Nov. 7 and Deed Delivered on Same Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In response to the Fitzgerald resolution of inquiry recently passed by the House concerning the old Custom House property in New York City, Secretary Cortelyou today transmitted to the Speaker a letter setting forth the closing of the transaction involving the sale of the premises to the National City Bank. The letter says that final payment, which amounted to \$50,000, was made to the Government by the purchaser on November 7, and the deed was delivered on the same day. The property was vacated by the Government on November 2, and removal of effects continued until November 8. The new Custom House was opened on November 4. The turning over of the keys of the old building to the purchaser closed the transaction.

## PENSIONS EX-PRESIDENTS.

Bill Introduced in the House Fixing the Pension at \$10,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A proposition to provide what would practically be a pension to ex-Presidents of the United States was advanced today by Representative Bartholdt of Missouri. Mr. Bartholdt's bill provides that ex-Presidents of the United States during their life shall be the American delegates to the International conference on the subject of the Panama Canal and to the Pan-American congress, and as such shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 a year, with allowances for clerical help and traveling expenses.

Mr. McCrory of Kentucky introduced the bill in the Senate.

## Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

First Lieut. Edward S. Robinson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, transferred from the infantry arm to the cavalry arm; First Lieut. George Steinhilber, Thirtieth Cavalry, transferred from the cavalry arm to the infantry arm; Chaplain with rank of Captain, to be Chaplain with rank of Major, Cephas C. Bateman; Colonel to be placed on retired list of army with rank of Brigadier-General; John C. Muhlenberg, Assistant Paymaster-General.

To be Collectors of Customs: James Brady, district of Fall River, Mass.; Luke B. Colbert, district of Marblehead, Mass.; David M. Obed G. Smith, district of Nantucket, Mass.; John Bourne, district of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Frank S. Kellogg, district of Hartford, Conn.

## DEBATE ON IMMIGRATION.

Also on the Currency Bill in the House.

Mr. Hepburn Draws an Alarming Picture of What Might Happen if Labor Was Unemployed and Hungry—Mr. Gaines Talks Over an Hour at a Cost of \$5,500.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A debate of the immigration question, largely academic in character but of interest withal, was unexpectedly sprung in the House of Representatives to-day. On motion by Mr. Moore (Rep., Pa.) the House had gone into committee of the whole to consider his bill authorizing the construction of an immigration station at Philadelphia, having no idea that it would occasion merely talk. However, it met hard going at once owing to the objection to spending \$250,000 for that port in view of the relatively small number of immigrants arriving there, but that matter was settled by several amendments to the bill.

In the course of some remarks on the necessity for the station Mr. Bennett (Rep., N. Y.) said that physical conditions at that port made an efficient enforcement of the law impossible. One result was that steamship agents in Italy, Austria, Hungary and Russia urged undesirable subjects to ship for Philadelphia because of the easier conditions existing there. The facilities there made the necessary detention of immigrants an act of barbarism and a disgrace to the United States.

Here the discussion took on a national character. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Pa.) opposed the passage of the bill for the reason that if he could control the matter he would have but three ports of entry for immigrants—New York, San Francisco and one on the South Atlantic or Gulf Coast. The greatest problem facing the American Republic, as it was that of every other Government on earth in his opinion, was that of maintaining a satisfactory wage for the laboring man so that he would not be tempted to leave his home. The United States, he said, would be the least able of all countries to maintain itself should want find its way into the homes of a majority of the people, because we have no great standing army to quiet discontent and outbreaks. Danger to all nations in the past, Mr. Hepburn said, had come from the unemployed, the hungry, and the greatest menace to the United States was the labor question, and he favored relieving the workings of to-day from the competition of European laborers.

Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) replied to Mr. Hepburn. He asserted that the average European laborer could not come into competition with native workmen. On the contrary, he said, the native workman was lifted upon the former's shoulders, so that a bricklayer in New York could earn \$6 for eight hours labor, while a man, a foreigner usually, who could be hired for less money, carried the bricks to him.

After some further discussion it became apparent that the bill codifying the penal laws could not be taken up to-day, and it was determined to let the discussion run on without effort to restrict it. One result was to introduce a number of amendments. First among these was Mr. Murphy (Dem., Wis.), who defeated Representative Babcock, for twelve years chairman of the Republican Immigration and Naturalization committee. Mr. Murphy eloquently pleaded for "free and unlimited" immigration. Wisconsin, he said, had millions of acres of land waiting to be made homes for them. In his district seven languages were spoken and there were no undesirable among the speakers. His father had been an immigrant, and he did not believe the country was any the worse for his coming or for his work in developing his adopted State.

Mr. McKilliam (Rep.) himself an immigrant, who had, as he expressed it, "mounted every rung of the ladder," and spoke from the depths of his heart for the laws, also advocated liberal immigration laws. "However," he added, "I don't want any atheist or nihilist or anarchist or any other sort of a man to come here."

A speech of Mr. Byrd (Dem., Mass.), favoring restriction of immigration, was the means of bringing Mr. Favrot (Dem., La.) to the notice of the House. Those two members expressed the opinion that if immigration into the South could be restricted and the immigration of the South into the North could be restricted, the remaining agricultural class would be worth much more in the market than it is now.

At this point the debate was permitted to wobble and Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) had an opportunity to dress down the speakers of the South who were discussing the matter. He proceeded to denounce the thieves and robbers of Wall Street who had destroyed the property of the people and to demand that the right of the South to demand the money belonging to them on demand. He charged the majority with a studied purpose to prevent action on the currency bill, and referred to an article in The Six which said that such a conviction was general in Washington and New York to prove his assertion.

Mr. Gaines was interrupted by Mr. Kustermann (Rep., Wis.), who flourished a sheet of paper in his hand. "The gentleman from Tennessee," he began, "wanted to know a while ago how much it costs the people of the United States to run Congress. I took the trouble to figure it out and I find it costs \$150 a minute. So far to-day the gentleman has been an expense of \$4,500. That for his information."

This thrust was received with shrieks of laughter on both sides, but it had no effect in stopping the flow of eloquence. Mr. Gaines got into a colloquy with Mr. Prince (Rep., Ill.) of the Committee on Banking and Currency over the delay in reporting a currency bill, which closed with the assertion that "if you will let Dr. Gaines and his friends run Congress, the country will be ruined and panic upon the country and we will have a relief bill ready by Saturday night."

When an hour had expired Mr. Mann of Illinois asked unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to continue until he had concluded his remarks. This was granted and accepted by Mr. Gaines, although he frankly stated that he recognized that thereby he was doing exactly what the Republicans wanted him to do all time. He occupied the floor one hour and two minutes.

The bill that caused the discussion was favorably reported to the House—79 to 21—and passed.

At 4:35 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

## Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, Signal Corps, to charge of supply; Benoit Barrac, relieving First Lieut. Paul W. Sledge, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, Thirtieth Cavalry, transferred to Cavalry; Cecil M. Acme, Lexington, Tex., relieving First Lieut. Kelton L. Phillips, Third Infantry.

Capt. Bernard Sharp, transferred from Twenty-second Infantry to Third Infantry; and Capt. Henry A. Hanigan from Third Infantry to Twenty-second Infantry.

These navy orders were issued:

Commander J. C. Simpson, from Navy Department to command the Montgomery.

Lieutenant Commander W. C. Herbert, from Captain's command of the Chicago to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. A. Todd, from the Colorado to home and wait orders.

Midshipman G. N. Barker and G. C. Dickman, from the Nebraska to the South Dakota.

Passed districts of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; Obed G. Smith, district of Nantucket, Mass.; John Bourne, district of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Frank S. Kellogg, district of Hartford, Conn.

## IN THE SENATE.

Bill Passed Allowing Street Railroads to Extend Their Lines to Union Station.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate today passed a bill introduced by Senator Gallinger granting to the local street railway companies the right to extend their lines to the new Union Station, a distance of three blocks, after voting down an amendment requiring universal transfers. The bill was defeated last year and since the completion of the new Union Station there has been much complaint from the travelling public at being required to walk the distance to the main lines of the street cars as a tribute to the anti-corporation crusade. Mr. Tillman voiced the complaint in the Senate to-day when the bill was under consideration.

"I am tired," said the Senator, "of wading through the mud to the railroad station. I want this bill passed in a hurry."

The Senate also passed without objection the resolution offered by Senator Tillman on January 14 calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number and administration of failed banks since 1883 and other information regarding the names of bank examiners, receivers, attorneys and special employees and the manner of their appointment. Mr. Tillman explained that Senator Aldrich, chairing the enforcement of the statutes penalizing mail carrying roads for their failure to arrive and depart on schedule time.

Senator Clay of Georgia, Democratic member of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, tried to get through the Senate to-day a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information regarding the enforcement of the statutes penalizing mail carrying roads for their failure to arrive and depart on schedule time.

Senator Keen of New Jersey objected to the consideration of the resolution; which went over.

Mr. Clay's resolution called for information as to the Department's plan of enforcing the statute, whether it had any means of ascertaining whether the mail trains arrived or departed on time and whether any roads had been found for failure to keep their schedules, and if so the names of the roads and amounts of penalties imposed.

## STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

Resolution From House Committee Asking for Detailed Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A committee from the House of Representatives to-day with a resolution indicating an intention to do something in the way of investigation.

The resolution was presented by Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts in behalf of the Committee on Expenses in the Department of State. It provides that the Secretary of that Department shall furnish the House with detailed statements of expenditures in the last fiscal year, as follows: (1) In the ambassadorial, ministerial and consular service; (2) in the local administration of the department; (3) in the extra-territorial courts of China and Japan.

## POLICE COURT BOOKKEEPING.

Magistrates' Probation Committee Decides That It Needs Some Fixing.

The probation committee of the Board of City Magistrates at a special meeting in the Jefferson Market court yesterday voted unanimously that the probation rules of the city police courts were in need of revision and drew up a set of amendments which will be submitted to the board of magistrates on Monday afternoon.

Magistrate Cornell, chairman of the committee, called the meeting, he said, because certain irregularities in the probation books had been brought to his attention. He wished to make their recurrence impossible. The irregularities, it is understood, are in the probation books kept by a magistrate who recently sat in the night court and was especially active in sending women accused of soliciting to the workhouse. A large percentage of the women were subsequently paroled by the same Magistrate in the care of probation officers.

It is alleged that the records of a number of these parolments were faulty. In certain cases no entries whatever were made on the probation books of the grant of parole, and in others the records expressly state that such entries must be made. Also some women prisoners were down on the books as being paroled in charge of a magistrate who had recently been brought to their attention declared that they were unaware that such prisoners were out on parole.

The new amendments are also aimed at the graft of some hangerson of the night court who boasted that they could for the leaders of the South should remain in house released upon parole if a certain Magistrate was sitting.

## AGAINST RACETRACK BETTING.

Mass Meeting in a Utica Church Back the Stand Taken by Gov. Hughes.

UTICA, Jan. 20.—A men's mass meeting held last evening at the Westminster Presbyterian Church here endorsed the stand taken by Gov. Hughes for the suppression of racetrack gambling in this State and urged the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Agnew and Assemblyman Hart to carry out the Governor's recommendations. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we authorize the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in behalf of this mass meeting of the men of Utica to sign and send petitions in care of Senator Agnew and Assemblyman Hart asking for the passage of the Agnew-Hart bill, which would run a race track, as well as outside, shall be punished by a prison penalty, and that a direct appropriation shall be substituted for the present state of agricultural fairs in the profits of racetrack gambling.

## PAINTER DEAD AT HIS EASE.

He's at the Morgue Unidentified Except for the Name "M. Goerswine."

A painter known only as M. Goerswine was found dead from heart disease yesterday in his room at 66 East Twelfth street. Goerswine rented his room three months ago from Miss Florence Valliere. He was last seen on Sunday. Yesterday Miss Valliere got a policeman to break open the door of his room. The gas was burning and the man was sitting in a chair before an easel on which he had painted a picture of a man. "I never knew much about him," Miss Valliere said. "Nobody came to see him while he was here."

The body is at the Morgue.

Bellboy Accused of Robbing Drina De Wolfe's Mother.

Cyrus Miller, a negro bellboy employed in the St. Pierre apartment house at 102 West Eighth street, in the West Side court yesterday was held for trial on the charge of stealing from Mrs. Emma Waters, mother of Drina De Wolfe, an actress, a diamond and sapphire brooch worth \$800.

Schooner Agnes Manning Ground.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 20.—The four masted schooner Agnes Manning, Capt. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, which left this port to-day for Brunswick, Ga., went ashore on Copper Point, Fox Beach, Rye, shortly after noon to-day and lies in a bad position. The Agnes Manning was built at Camden, N. J., in 1892 and is owned by Amos Birdall of Oak Lane, Pa.

New Head for Indian School.

CARLEISLE, Pa., Jan. 20.—Major W. A. Moyer, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Indian Training Schools here, received word to-day of the appointment of Charles E. Hickson as temporary superintendent. He is one of the school supervisors in the employ of the Indian Bureau at Anadarko, Okla. He will take charge this week.



B. Altman &amp; Co.

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OF SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 32 INCHES WIDE,

IN AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE DESIGNS AND COLORS,

AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF 19c PER YARD

## TO SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS

APPEAL BY WM. E. CHANDLER AND WM. PITT KELLOGG.

It Urges Them to Send Uninstructed Delegates to Chicago and Not Let Federal Officeholders Name or Control Them.

—Urges Negroes to Go to Conventions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—William E. Chandler, formerly Senator from New Hampshire and Secretary of the Navy, and William Pitt Kellogg, formerly Governor of Louisiana and Senator from that State, issued an appeal to Southern Republicans to-night to send uninstructed delegations to the Chicago convention. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Kellogg urge negro Republicans particularly to take part in the election of delegates to the convention, and they insisted also that Southern delegates should not be named or controlled by Federal officeholders. This is their appeal:

To Southern Republicans:

The undersigned feel warranted by their relations to the Republican party in its infancy and through its whole life and in view of the existing situation in speaking to you a few suggestive words.

1. Do not allow the Southern delegates to the Chicago convention to be named in favor of any one candidate for President. And if you do, and that candidate is nominated only as the result of such a movement, he will be defeated at the polls in November and a Democrat will be the next President. The Southern Republicans can give no electoral votes to the Republican nominee. Let them resist the temptation to give the nomination in the convention to a candidate who would not be selected if it were not for their votes and whose nomination may therefore result in overwhelming Republican defeat. Send if possible free and uninstructed delegates to the convention to a candidate who would not be selected if it were not for their votes and whose nomination may therefore result in overwhelming Republican defeat. Send if possible free and uninstructed delegates to the convention to a candidate who would not be selected if it were not for their votes and whose nomination may therefore result in overwhelming Republican defeat.

2. Do not let the Southern delegates be named or controlled by Federal officeholders. It has been charged against the Southern Republicans that at times some of them have been taken possession of and made the tools of unscrupulous and corrupt men whose only interest in the party was that it gave them office, power and money. President Roosevelt's first appearance in public office in Washington was as a civil service reformer. He has since been a champion of control political conventions and has forbidden Federal officials to use their time and influence for political purposes. Any Federal officeholder seeking to control delegates to the Presidential convention is disobeying his orders and should be thrust aside by every self-respecting Republican at the South.

3. Above all, do not let the colored Republicans of the South be excluded from taking part in the State and Congressional conventions to elect delegates to Chicago. The Fifteenth Amendment is the charter of enfranchisement to the colored man. Three hundred thousand Northern lives and six billions of Northern money were spent in bloody battle to save the Union and gain the power to free the slave and give him equality before the law with all citizens of our republic of freedom. That amendment is the birthright of the millions of colored men born in the forty years since emancipation was proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln. It has been so defeated and destroyed by Southern Democrats that the colored man cannot vote and have his vote counted at any Southern election. Let it not be so nullified as to keep colored men out of Southern Republican conventions. A national convention would disgrace and dishonor itself which should admit to its membership delegates chosen by local conventions from which colored men were excluded. Such action would arouse inevitable and injurious indignation on the part of colored voters in the Northern States. The freedmen and colored men of the South maintain their rights in conventions of the Republican party, which owes its existence to its resistance to human slavery and its opposition to any oppression of the colored race in America.

This appeal neither advocates nor opposes any particular candidate for President. It is to be hoped that whoever is nominated—whether Taft, Foraker, Fairbanks, Cannon, or Roosevelt or Hughes—will be elected. Our protest is against the use of Southern delegates named by unauthorized Federal officials in a solid phalanx in favor of any candidate who cannot be nominated without the participation of Southern causes and conventions of the colored Republicans by exercising their free, unrestrained and unbought energies upon terms of political equality with the Republican brothers. Do not surrender or destroy the Fifteenth Amendment in Southern Republican conventions.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

JANUARY 20, 1908.

## TENDERLOIN'S FIRE SANDWICH.

Garage Between Algonquin and Iroquois Hotels Burns to Capacity Crowd.

A fire in the Fifth Avenue Garage in west Forty-fourth street between the Algonquin and Iroquois hotels emptied both hotels and drew a huge crowd yesterday afternoon.

The garage is a two story frame structure squeezed in between the towering hotels. It housed thirteen machines yesterday. The wires of two electric lights under which a workman was cleaning the engine of a racing car got crossed, a shower of sparks leaped out and the oil soaked engine started flaming, which travelled to the tank. The tank exploded and in a few moments the next car and two others were aflame.

Miss Laura Bucklev, sister of F. J. Buckley, who with C. B. Beckett and Frank Carney runs the garage, had been watching the workman. She ran out and turned in an alarm. The smoke, puffed from the engine whirled between the two hotels up a shaft which was like a chimney to the fire. The hotels were in no danger, but most of the guests were in great proportion the crowd of Tenderloiners.

The Hippodrome is just across the street. Artillery specied drowned the noise of the engines and no one inside knew of the fire. The Sixth avenue and Forty-second street cars were blocked for half an hour. The firemen flooded the garage from the skylights. An Oldsmobile belonging to Major Oliver B. Bridgman of Squadron A was burned. Eleven of the thirteen cars were owned by the firm, which lost \$10,000.

## JUDGE PARKER SEN